

Errata

Skyler JS, Bergenstal R, Bonow RO, Buse J, Deedwania P, Gale EAM, Howard BV, Kirkman MS, Kosiborod M, Reaven P, Sherwin RS: Intensive glycemic control and the prevention of cardiovascular events: implications of the ACCORD, ADVANCE, and VA Diabetes trials: a position statement of the American Diabetes Association and a scientific statement of the American College of Cardiology Foundation and the American Heart Association. *Diabetes Care* 32:187–192, 2009

The following statement should appear in the ACKNOWLEDGMENTS concerning the potential dualities of interest of Richard Bergenstal: R.B. participates in clinical research or has served on a scientific advisory board for Amylin, Merck, Pfizer, ResMed, Valeritas, Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, sanofi-aventis, MannKind, Intuity, Roche, LifeScan, Abbott, Bayer, and Medtronic. R.B. receives no personal compensation for these activities; all contracts are through the nonprofit Park Nicollet Institute. R.B. holds stock in Merck through a family inheritance and is an officer within the American Diabetes Association.

The online version reflects these changes.

American Diabetes Association: Summary of revisions for the 2009 Clinical Practice Recommendations. *Diabetes Care* 32 (Suppl. 1):S3–S5, 2009

In the print version of the article listed above, the term “CHF” is defined as “coronary heart failure.” The term should be defined as “congestive heart failure” instead. The online version reflects these changes.

American Diabetes Association: Executive summary: standards of medical care in diabetes—2009. *Diabetes Care* 32 (Suppl. 1):S6–S12, 2009

In the print version of the article listed above, the term “CHF” is defined as “coronary heart failure.” The term should be defined as “congestive heart failure” instead. In addition, in the section entitled “Prevention/Delay of Type 2 Diabetes,” two additional bullets with accompanying text should appear as follows:

- In addition to lifestyle counseling, metformin may be considered in those who are at very high risk for developing diabetes (combined IFG and IGT plus other risk factors such as A1C >6%, hypertension, low HDL cholesterol, elevated triglycerides, or family history of diabetes in a first-degree relative) and who are obese and under 60 years of age. (E).
- Monitoring for the development of diabetes in those with pre-diabetes should be performed every year. (E).

The online version reflects these changes.